

## Study of Literary and Non-Literary Forms of Speech in Literature

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**Abstract:** In our article we are going to analyse a well-known novel. It is clear to all of us that writing a book in a detective field is a bit difficult. The reason is that the work should not be only attractive for readers, but also have to be a logical connection in the work.

**Keywords:** phonetic changes, types of vocabulary, literary and non-literary forms of speech, phrase verbs, emotional color and emotional emphasis.

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**Introduction.** Tahir Malik is a famous Uzbek writer, author of detective and educational works. «The dead do not speak» is the author Tahir Malik's novel published after the series of novel «Shaitanat», recognized for its impeccable language and deep knowledge of the human psyche. Tahir Malik (1946 -2019 ) is the author of detective stories number one in our country, Uzbekistan, and is also a teacher. And because of this, he created very believable characters that help the average reader understand their passions and strive to solve their own problems. Detective style is of particular importance in Tahir Malik's work. It is not wrong to say that writer was one of the founders of this trend. The short stories «Farewell, Childhood» and «Charkhpalak» were well received and read with great interest by readers, besides, after being awarded with the annual prize, he started working on the novel «Shaytanat». Four books of the work were written over fifteen years, published in many copies, and a twenty-part film was made. The writer considered it too early to put an end to the work and published the fifth book of the work in 2011. In the meantime, his works such as «Dead do not speak», «Triangle of Death» and «Talvasa» were written. The reader who has read the author's works does not completely hate even the worst person depicted, on the contrary, he feels sorry for his fate. Because the writer carefully studies people, their inner experiences, their psyches, and brings the reader into this world of spirituality. It directs him to analyze the reasons that led to this situation and draw a conclusion. «The corpses do not speak» occupies a special place in the author's work. The main idea in the work is that no one is born a criminal, but the environment and various vices in society turn a person into a criminal. He is a famous writer who entered almost every Uzbek household with his work «The dead do not speak» and contributed to the spiritual development of our nation. His detective and didactic works are undoubtedly the most read books among Uzbek youth. At this point, this work can also be added to the series of detective works of the famous writer. Adib focused on the issue of «cultural education», which is always considered important in the work. That is, they need to see the mistakes they are making, feel that the end of these things will be really tragic, and draw the necessary conclusions for themselves.

In addition, we can see the necessary concepts for older readers. In particular, we can see with clear examples how vices such as bribery and neglect, which have taken root in society, change the fate of people for the worse. In the work, we witness various characters and immerse ourselves in the book with all our hearts. And Nuriddin wins the reader's love as a person who is

honest, knows his job well, does not turn away from the truth, and remains faithful to his promises. Also, in the course of the work, we observe how alcoholism and addiction-like vices, which lead to human life, turn a person into a bottomless creature. The work «The corpses do not speak» is written in a popular, understandable language. Conversations between characters are very familiar to you and me, because we use these words and expressions almost every day. The writer avoids excessive colors and metaphors, as a result of which the work is very easy to read. In the process of analyzing the work, we can also find words and phrases that belong only to a certain group.

### **Example of Colloquialisms in the work «The corpses do not speak»**

#### **Example 1**

*Tursunali ana shu og'ir dard tog'ini yelkasiga ortgan holda o'ringa cho'ziladi, sahar chog'i shu yuk bilan qaddini rostlaydi. Ba'zi erkaklar yig'laydilar. Ba'zilari dardlarini aytib, hasrat qiladilar. Tursun-ali dardini kimga aytsin, kimga yig'lasin, kimga hasrat dasturxonini ochsin?!*

Our first passage taken from the work is a clear example of pragmatics, because the words used in the sentence are not used in their own sense, but are used indirectly. «O'g'ir dard tog'i» va «hasrat dasturxonini» such words are considered metaphors, and are used to give the sentence more emotional color and emotional emphasis.

#### **Example 2**

➤ *Ey, chuchmek, yur bu yoqqa! — deb buyurdi.*

*Tursunali u damda osiyoliklarning «chuchmek» deb atalishini bilmas edi. Shu sababli murojaat kimga qaratilganini anglamay:*

➤ *Menga aytyapsizmi? — deb so'radi.*

The designated word is a slang word, mainly used in the language of prisons, especially thieves, meaning people living in a certain area, mainly Asians.

#### **Example 3**

➤ *Bu yerdagilarning hammasi o'zini passajir deb hisoblaydi. Seni bu yerga tuhmat boshlab kelmagan. Hasislik qilgansan. Pupkarlarni vaqtida moylash kerak edi.*

➤ *Kimni?*

➤ *Milisani! Nima, bunaqa so'zlargacha tushunmaysanmi?*

➤ *Ular... rosa moylaganman. Bekorga yeb ketishdi.*

➤ *Yetarli moylamagansan. Molning chanqog'ini tomizg'ichdagi tomchi suvlar bilan qondirib bo'ladimi?*

➤ *Bizning ish Maskovning qo'lida edi. Ular chelaklab ham sug'orib bo'lmas ekan.*

We know that the word «passenger» means a person traveling from one area to another. But here this word means a person who is accidentally imprisoned. In addition, we can see the phonetic changes in the pronunciation process in this sentence.

#### **Example 4**

*Oldingda ikki yo'l bor: agar tirik qolsang, o'n to'rt yildan keyin uyingga borasan. Umring qisqa bo'lsa, shu yerda o'lib ketasan. Bilib qo'y, bu yerlarda ilonlar ko'p. Bir chaqishda o'ldiradi. Agar xizmatimizni bekamu ko'st qilsang, seni ilonlardan o'zimiz qo'riqlaymiz.*

The highlighted word here is «snake», and if we translate this sentence directly – «there are many snakes here» - we can change the context meaning of the work. One of the stylistic devices, namely metonymy, is used in this sentence.

**Conclusion.** The analysis of books mainly includes the analysis of literary and non-literary

words used in speech. We know well that usually in the process of speaking we try to use short and clear words and phrases because this makes the communication process easier and of course it helps to people understand each other quickly and clearly. In the process of analyzing both books, we chose to approach from the stylistic side and tried to analyze stylistic devices and lexical expressions. In the course of reading Tahir Malik's book, we encountered mostly slang words and expressions, the main reason for which is that the work consists of words and expressions used by people within a certain group.

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